

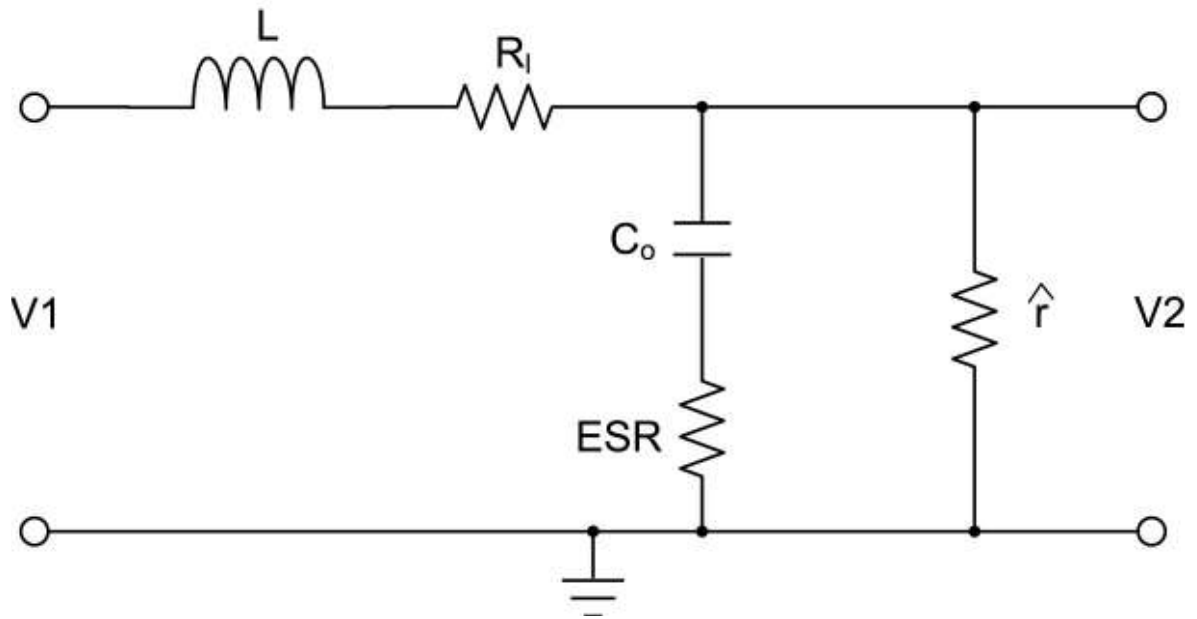
## COMPLETE BUCK POWER STAGE

$\hat{d}$	Small signal duty cycle input from error modulator
$\hat{r}$	Small signal resistance of load (Ohms)
$C_o$	Output capacitor (F)
$D'$	1-D; applied to commutating switch or diode
$D$	Duty cycle of active switch
$ESR_o$	ESR of output capacitor (Ohms)
$F_{esr}$	Frequency of zero formed by output capacitor(s) and $ESR_o$ . (Hz)
$F_o$	Effective resonant frequency of power stage (Hz)
$F_{rhp}$	Frequency of right-half-plane zero (Hz)
$F_s$	Switching frequency (Hz)
$G_{vd}$	Control to output small signal transfer function. From output of modulator to output voltage (V)
$G_{vd}(0)$	$G_{vd}$ at zero frequency
$I_o$	Load current for constant current load (A)
$J$	Current parameter of small signal model (A)
$L$	Power inductor value (H)
$L_e$	Effective power stage inductance (H)
$Q$	Effective Q of power stage
$R_a$	Resistance of active switch (Ohms)

$R_c$	Resistance of commutating switch or commutating diode (Ohms)
$R_l$	Inductor resistance (Ohms)
$R_x$	Effective power stage parasitic resistance (Ohms)
$V_{in}$	Input voltage (V)
$V_o$	Output voltage (V)

NOTES:

1. The small signal load resistance,  $\hat{r}$  is equal to  $V_o/I_o$  only when the load is a pure resistance. For a constant current load,  $\hat{r}$  is equal to the small signal output resistance of the load current source/sink.
2. This model includes all relevant resistive parasitics.
3.  $G(s) = V_2/V_1$



$$G(s) = \left( \frac{\hat{r}}{\hat{r} + R_l} \right) \cdot \frac{(ESR \cdot C_o \cdot s + 1)}{s^2 \cdot \left[ L \cdot C_o \cdot \left( \frac{\hat{r} + ESR}{\hat{r} + R_l} \right) \right] + s \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\hat{r} \cdot ESR}{\hat{r} + R_l} + \frac{R_l \cdot (ESR + \hat{r})}{\hat{r} + R_l} \right) \cdot C_o + \frac{L}{(\hat{r} + R_l)} \right] + 1}$$

$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \cdot C_o \cdot \left( \frac{\hat{r} + ESR}{\hat{r} + R_l} \right)}}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{\left[ \left( \frac{\hat{r} \cdot ESR}{\hat{r} + R_l} + \frac{R_l \cdot (ESR + \hat{r})}{\hat{r} + R_l} \right) \cdot C_o + \frac{L}{(\hat{r} + R_l)} \right] \cdot \omega_o}$$

For  $ESR \ll \hat{r}$

$$G(s) = \left( \frac{\hat{r}}{\hat{r} + R_l} \right) \cdot \frac{(ESR \cdot C_o \cdot s + 1)}{s^2 \cdot \left[ L \cdot C_o \cdot \left( \frac{\hat{r}}{\hat{r} + R_l} \right) \right] + s \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\hat{r}}{\hat{r} + R_l} \right) \cdot (ESR + R_l) \cdot C_o + \frac{L}{(\hat{r} + R_l)} \right] + 1}$$

$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \cdot C_o \cdot \left( \frac{\hat{r}}{\hat{r} + R_l} \right)}}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{\left[ \left( \frac{\hat{r}}{\hat{r} + R_l} \right) \cdot (ESR + R_l) \cdot C_o + \frac{L}{(\hat{r} + R_l)} \right] \cdot \omega_o}$$

For  $R_l \ll \hat{r}$

$$G(s) = \frac{(ESR \cdot C_o \cdot s + 1)}{s^2 \cdot [L \cdot C_o] + s \cdot \left[ (ESR + R_l) \cdot C_o + \frac{L}{\hat{r}} \right] + 1}$$

$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \cdot C_o}}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{\left[ (ESR + R_l) \cdot C_o + \frac{L}{\hat{r}} \right] \cdot \omega_o}$$